

Child Welfare League of America, Inc.

130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City

Bulletin

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"This sounds very fine, someone will say, but where are we to get funds for all these things? For my part, so far am I from thinking that funds will be wanting that I believe with absolute certainty that they will so abound that not only the daily necessities of life can be met, but also the extraordinary needs, of the sort which frequently befall people everywhere, in every clime. . . ."

—JUAN-LUIS VIVÈS
1492-1540

CHILD WELFARE TODAY AND TOMORROW

By C. C. CARSTENS, Executive Director
Child Welfare League of America, Inc.

(Editor's Note:

Following is the report, in part, presented by Mr. Carstens at the annual meeting of the Child Welfare League of America in Detroit on June 15.)

Although there are certain signs on the industrial horizon that are favorable for the development of more normal economic conditions, we would be deceiving ourselves if we now stated we had turned the corner in the depression as it relates to relief and child care. Without being alarmists, it is quite possible and almost likely that the coming winter will show more distress, destitution and suffering than any winter so far.

The programs of the children's agencies, family home and institutional, have in general suffered greatly. The great and mostly successful efforts of the children's organizations to keep afloat are due to the careful planning of executives and of devoted boards of trustees who have re-examined budgets and reduced them in most instances in such a way that the children in care have not suffered serious deprivations. But this could not have been done without a large amount of self-sacrifice on the part of the supervisors and the rank and file of staffs. With the reduction of salaries, inevitably overtime work in many agencies has become a rule to meet emergency needs.

The economic depression has affected the children's organizations very differently in different parts of the country. These differences are the result of such factors as the impact of the depression on the state or community, the available wealth, the methods of taxation, the adequacy of family relief, the presence of public

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STATUS OF CHILDREN'S WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

"It is tragic that even today, in the fourth depression year, we do not know the extent of need among neglected and potentially dependent children."

This was the pivotal statement in a paper given by C. W. Areson, executive secretary, The Cleveland Humane Society, on "Status of Children's Work in the United States," at the National Conference of Social Work in Detroit on June 16.

"We know," Mr. Areson declared, "that the relief needs of unemployed families are often not accurately known and that they are sometimes in danger of being left to starve. How much greater is the danger to children! Adults can and will in the last extremity make their needs known. No one, I think, has as yet heard of a demonstration by children to call attention to their necessities. They are inarticulate and helpless. The agencies must be their advocates. We must search out these children; areas not now reached by organized effort must be explored. Concern for children must again be raised above the threshold of public consciousness."

He stressed the importance of all social forces combining to guard from raids of false economy the services of the Federal Children's Bureau and the state departments or bureaus whose business it is to know about children and to develop services for them.

"No one doubts," he said, "that the children's field has before it a further time of stress."

In assembling material for his paper, Mr. Areson gathered reports from executives in various parts of the country, as well as from the Federal Children's Bureau and the Child Welfare League of America.

"Many communities," said Mr. Areson, "which have agreed that the relief agencies must meet demands as they come have not, as yet, applied this common sense principle to children. Somehow they seem to assume that children can wait. Neither logic nor economy justifies such an attitude. Humanity condemns it. Children, above all others, cannot wait."

HAVE YOU THE NEW EDITION?

STANDARDS FOR CHILDREN'S ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING FOSTER FAMILY CARE. Published by Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 130 East 22nd Street, New York City, May, 1933. 24 pages. Price per copy, 20 cents.

MEMBER AGENCY EXECUTIVES ATTEND LEAGUE DINNER AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

When C. C. Carstens was called upon to speak at the dinner meeting for executives of member agencies held by the League in Detroit on June 13, he said he had been interested during the dinner in counting the number of states represented by the forty-eight persons present. The number—in spite of hard times—was twenty-two.

He felt it was especially fitting, in Detroit, to turn attention to the developments at the Michigan State Public School at Coldwater, which is progressing toward boarding home care for its children. Inasmuch as at least eight of the states represented at the meeting were among those to follow Michigan in the state institution idea, he felt they might well watch this long step forward on the part of the state that set the original pattern—one based upon the philosophy of discouraging parents through distance.

J. Prentice Murphy, who presided at the meeting, raised various points with respect to federal aid. While the relief bill was not exclusive, it seemed that interpretation of this particular one, with its grant of only \$500,000,000, would need to be practically so. "Washington," he said, "is going to be the pivotal point, and what is done will affect the next decades."

Another subject presented by Mr. Murphy, as one of utmost importance "to think through," was that of generalization versus specialization, especially in view of certain contemplated mergers of family work with that for children.

An unusually absorbing account of developments in Detroit during the past months was given by Leon W. Frost, general secretary of the Detroit Children's Aid Society. After telling of various values forced upon them by the emergency, he stressed the danger of tottering morale. Workers, he pointed out, are facing in a measure the same social and economic insecurity that wards have been facing.

Miss Emma C. Puschner, speaking from the standpoint of her experiences as director of the National Child Welfare Division of the American Legion, said "conditions are bad"—but, she stated, the depression has sometimes been used as an excuse for lowering of standards, especially by borderline organizations. It is an emergency, she said, but "we must keep moving up."

Paul T. Beisser, general secretary of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, emphasized the need for the League and the family welfare leaders to consider the "neglect group"—which is increasing past the point where societies can aid.

The hope that a moratorium would be called on passing homeless and transient young people on without case work service was voiced by Miss Louise Drury, executive secretary of the Children's Protective Association, Los Angeles. (The next point there, as she remarked, is the Pacific Ocean.) She also expressed interest in community chest plans with regard to child welfare programs.

Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the Children's Aid Society of New York, stated that, in his opinion, about 80 per cent of the homeless and transient boys have now been taken care of. He feels that a reasonable estimate of the total number would be not over 100,000 to 125,000. Estimates of 200,000 to 1,000,000, he believes, are exaggerated.

Mr. Lovejoy told of the recent acceptance by his society of a certain number of committed children. In making arrangements with the Department of Public Welfare the society reserved the right to stipulate when it will receive or give up children. He spoke also of the limiting, by his society, of its distribution of children to New York State.

The work in St. Louis for widowers and their children, which has aroused such widespread interest, was sketched briefly by Herschel Alt, general secretary of the St. Louis Children's Aid Society, who explained that the new element in this work is that a special department was organized in his society for it. The fathers are either granted grocery orders, in their own homes, and supplied, in some cases, with housekeeper service, or they are given the opportunity of living in foster homes with their children.

John L. Sutton, state superintendent of the Mississippi Children's Home Society, gave a vivid picture of progress in his State. "Down there" amusing but puzzling situations sometimes arise, he stated, through requests that come to him from members to look up certain clients when the requests do not include first names and race. He would appreciate very much such additional data.

THROUGH THE AGES

The sixteenth century quotation leading this issue of the BULLETIN has been taken from *Through the Ages*, a booklet of social work philosophy containing quotations from forty books and writers from the forty-fifth century B. C. to modern times.

The booklet, which has just been published by the Family Welfare Association of America, is printed on heavy white paper and bound with linen thread. It can be secured from the Association, 130 East 22nd Street, New York, at thirty-five cents a copy.

It was issued with the idea that it would be suitable for gifts or remembrances, and that it could be used for suggestions for speeches, background for volunteers and new workers, and so on.

While children receive little specific mention in the quotations, this *de luxe* compilation is one that will doubtless prove useful as well as interesting to those in the children's field.

THE STATE VS. THE PRIVATE AGENCY IN A CHANGING WORLD

"I believe one can catch a more spiritual tone in the whole social work movement," said the Rev. John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, at a meeting on "The State vs. the Private Agency in a Changing World," held by the Child Welfare League of America in Detroit on June 15.

Referring to the "swan song," "We have done our best, let the state take it over, and take us with it," Father O'Grady told of developments in programs made possible by participation of laymen, and he declared that many of the leaders in social work seem to be wholly unaware that many people are ready with interest. Stressing the need for leadership, he said, "Each one is a leader in helping others to understand."

Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Director of Medicine, Department of Institutions and Agencies, New Jersey, speaking upon the same subject, brought out that both public and private agencies are "in the same boat," with reduced finances,—and someone must point the way to go.

"Let me ask you this question," she said, "Shall we go alone, or shall we go together, for the social welfare of children?"

Where do we go first? Not to develop better techniques, Dr. Potter declared, but to attack the economic insecurity which is making it so hard for children, and making such a load. In going along together, however, standards, personnel, and organization must be improved.

MAL-PRACTICE IN THE FIELD OF ADOPTIONS

Between sixty and seventy persons from various parts of the United States attended the discussion group on "Mal-practice in the Field of Adoptions," arranged by the Child Welfare League of America in Detroit on June 13. When the meeting, which opened at three o'clock, was called to a close at quarter of five, "they weren't finished yet." Methods in England, France, Norway, and Sweden were spoken of, as well as those in this country.

"No conclusions were drawn up," Miss Margaret G. Bourne, leader of the group, reports. "I tried very hard several times to steer the subject to the question of the proportion of adoptions which came in to court independent of certified agencies and discussed that as a problem to be met, but that did not seem to excite much interest. They were more interested in all the other phases of adoptions."

Miss Bourne, who is associated with the social service department of the Cuyahoga County Probate Court, Cleveland, states:

"Our Probate Court does not place children. The

only way they know anything about the adoption of the child is at the time when an application is made by foster parents to adopt a child or a number of children. These applications are all put through the Social Service Clearing House. Any cases which are active with child-placing organizations in Cuyahoga County are assigned to them for complete report and investigation for the hearing before the judge. The others are investigated by the court visitor.

"To show the proportion of adoptions which are independent of any certified agencies, I will give two or three blanket figures. In 1931 there was a total of 360 applications for adoptions in this county (Cuyahoga County, Ohio); 287 of these were not known to any certified agencies within or without the state. In 1932 there was a total of 341 applications; the same number existed again for the adoptions not known to certified agencies—that is, 287.

"It is very interesting to think over the story this tells. Why do the mothers and lay people not work with the agencies? Sometimes it is because they do not know about them, but in the large proportion of cases it is purposeful evasion. . . . There are many reasons behind this that I know of, but there are also many reasons which I cannot put my finger on, and I am seriously trying to, as I think it is a very serious problem for all of us to face."

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, by Walter C. Reckless and Mapheus Smith, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1932, 412 pages, \$3.50.

The contents mark this as a textbook on juvenile delinquency. It is of value for the material assembled rather than for its contribution to the philosophy on this subject.

Subjects presented range from a discussion of the theories of Lombroso to information on juvenile courts obtained recently from the Federal Children's Bureau and case stories quoted from the books of several contemporary authors.

In the chapter on "Truancy and School Maladjustment," truancy receives more attention than the needs of children which the schools are meeting or failing to meet. It would seem more balanced if this chapter dealt first with the relationships of children at school and then with problems these relations present.

The date of its appearance (1932) calls for a comparison of this book with *The Delinquent Child*, published in the same year by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

The two books are very different. The White House Conference volume will provide a philosophy, a picture of relationships and the need for certain skills wherever children are served. The book by Reckless and Smith will afford much valuable supplementary material. Both belong in the libraries of those who work with delinquent children.

—H. W. Hopkirk

THE CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

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The Bulletin is in large measure a Forum for discussion in print of child welfare problems. Endorsement does not necessarily go with the printing of opinions expressed over a signature.—EDITOR.

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SHALL WE SPREAD OUR WORK THIN?

The numbers of families requiring financial aid have been so large in this depression that each visitor has had to assist many more families than has been considered possible in normal times.

This has led some boards of directors of children's agencies to wonder whether less intensive work in the placement and supervision of children is not equally feasible in these days when money for service is hard to obtain.

In child care, the foster child is usually away from his own home and is, therefore, the whole responsibility of the children's agency, a situation which is quite different from that of the children in a family which is still intact and often needs only employment for the breadwinner.

Public children's agencies are sometimes forced to accept heavy case loads, which make thorough work impossible, but private agencies, which can usually control their own intake, will render a more valuable service to the community when all the essential elements of good child care are observed. The small additional cost incident to good work safeguards the whole investment of time and money.

If we have had to spread thin our work in an emergency, let us get back to safeguarding standards at the earliest opportunity.

—C. C. CARSTENS

Additional items and articles gleaned by the League from meetings at the National Conference of Social Work in Detroit will appear in the League's Special News Letter and in the September BULLETIN.

See July Midmonthly Survey for story of the National Conference of Social Work in Detroit by Gertrude Springer.

THE CHALLENGE OF OUR TIMES—HAVING THE RIGHT PERSPECTIVES

A general pointing-up, rather than technical presentation, was the purpose of a luncheon meeting of the Child Welfare League of America in Detroit on June 14. The one speaker, Hon. David C. Adie, Commissioner of Social Welfare, New York State, was introduced by J. Prentice Murphy.

Those who have heard one of Mr. Adie's stirring addresses know that there need be no other speaker when he is on the program. His subject was, "The Challenge of Our Times—Having the Right Perspectives." An editorial on Mr. Adie's speech that appeared a day or two afterward in one of the Detroit newspapers was entitled "The Art of Living."

Declaring it bromidic to speak today of the complexity of the world, Mr. Adie made a plea for social and economic planning, referring to the sixpence that so easily hides the moon. He urged consideration of a new pattern, but without diverting from social skill.

"The challenge of the time is not merely for living," he said, in part, "but for *life*, in its most daring conception, life covered all over with glory—without which it has no meaning."

We must feed our people, and we must house our people, but, he queried, What of the second mile? Part of our job, he continued, is to discover the fundamental hungers, and to instil new hungers.

"Why build ye your buildings great if in your building ye do not build your people great?" he quoted. Also, "They build too low who build beneath the stars."

"Unless," he said, "we can stimulate new hungers we can never have an adequate socialization of the world."

The normal, rather than the pathological, must be the center of attention in social work, Mr. Adie declared.

He told of a study in Rochester in which the question "What has the family service agency meant to you?" was addressed to clients. Almost 95 per cent spoke less of material service than of the visitor who came. An old lady said she had had a maximum of service with a minimum of interference.

Play—even play hookey—get some way of release, Mr. Adie urged. Too often, he declared, the worker who steps over the doorsill of a troubled home comes weary, tired, jaded, when she should come with courage, vitality, spiritual power.

Another fact he wished to be remembered is that "children, in the sunrise of life, are having too much interpretation of life from those in the sunset of life."

July BULLETIN published, as March and April issues were combined.

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CHILD WELFARE TODAY AND TOMORROW

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service to families and children, the intelligent backing by the public of a modern child welfare program, the interest of the citizenry, and especially of the political leaders in such a program, and the attitude of the budget committee of the community chest.

The care of destitute, neglected or otherwise dependent children may be spoken of as a second line of defense in a relief program. If relief funds are made available to all families which need them, and if these funds meet the most pressing needs of food and shelter, the applications for child care will not greatly increase. In certain communities they have been known actually to decrease as against normal economic times, since fragments of the family, or relatives, are more available or responsive to the needs that exist. But if applicants for aid who are in genuine distress are turned away, as has been the case in a good many sections of the country and in some large cities, including New York City, or are aided in such niggardly fashion that existence becomes slow starvation, the applications for the care of children have increased. The care of the children away from home is always more costly than in their own families, and yet this uneconomical expenditure is still very common in many parts of the country.

In certain areas children's organizations have received criticism because their per capita costs have not been reduced to correspond with per capita costs of relief in families. Those who express such criticism fail to note the fundamental difference in the amount of service required and the necessary costs whether the child is at home under the oversight and control of its parents or whether the whole responsibility for safeguarding rests upon a social agency. The latter would be severely criticized if it did not provide better food and clothing than many parents do, and allowed things to happen to the child which a parent will allow, without much or any criticism on the part of the public.

TRENDS IN CHILDREN'S WORK WITH A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

1. The distinction between institutional and family care for foster children is no longer as clear as it used to be. There are foster family agencies that have no institutional units and there are many institutions that have no foster family departments; but the classification of our members, as recorded in our directory, has practically outlived its usefulness because a goodly proportion of our members classified as institutions have foster family care for part of their service.

One of our requirements for all organizations caring

for children is that a case work service shall be available. The study of the child's needs quickly leads, if it is thoroughly done, to a recognition that institutional care cannot meet all needs any more than can foster family care. This has led institutions to develop foster family programs to supplement their institutional services.

This tendency toward extra-mural development on the part of institutions is not wholly new. Children have always been placed out, usually at a late stage and often without proper safeguards. But the development of an extra-mural service on a case work basis and as a result of a case work analysis of each child is essentially new. It is based on the individual study of each child by social worker, psychologist, executive, teacher, perhaps by psychiatrist, and by others who know this child and his needs and know the possibilities and the limitations of his own home, of a foster family home, and of a foster institution, and reach a conclusion as to what the particular child in question most needs.

It would seem that in the future there will be an increasing number of child welfare organizations which will be in position themselves to provide all the various forms of care or to procure it, so that each child may be served according to his need rather than according to bed space or foster home available. But whether or not this tendency comes to fruition, it would seem to be an accepted fact that no organization will be considered equipped to do justice to the community and its needy children that does not have enough social service, trained and qualified, to provide a sifted intake and a social and individual study of each child, so that all his needs may become known and that his needs may then as rapidly as possible and as fully as possible be met.

This sounds like a commonplace and would be omitted here if it were not possible for all of us to name at least one children's foster family agency or foster institution in his community or state that totally disregards these essentials or that claims it has social service, but which is of such a poor quality that no benefits accrue to the child or the community.

It would seem as if contributors or budget committees of community chests should set the requirement of a carefully sifted intake through skilled social service as preliminary to sharing in the benefits of a community's generosity. Not only is this fair to the child, his family and the contributor, but it is also a measure of economy for the community.

In ordinary times of prosperity it is the experience of organizations with qualified social service, that use it for intake and family adjustment service, to find it necessary to accept only on an average in a year one out of four children for whom application is made. If they come by court commitment or on the request of another social agency, a certain measure of sifting has previously been done; but, even then, further sifting is found necessary and profitable in many such situations.

2. There is a marked tendency toward the development of public service for children, although in some

of our most populous states this tendency is felt principally by a demand for larger subsidies on a per capita basis.

If we mistake not there is, in general, a tendency on the part of the public to require that public money shall be expended by public agencies. There are arguments on both sides of this question. We believe it is best that public service should equip itself for meeting public needs. In many states public service for families or for children is still either rudimentary in its development or cheaply political in its approach to the problem. It is a grave question whether the children in such states can be safely entrusted to the public servants who would be appointed to their care.

Where public funds are entrusted to private agencies for child care it would seem to be one of the responsibilities of such agencies to carry on an educational campaign so as to prepare the public for its responsibilities. If, in the long future, no such transfer should occur, there would be no loss because of such public education. It would accrue to the benefit of the private agency.

3. In most states county units for administrative service are needed in a public program. No private agency, even with branch offices, can quite meet the needs of the whole constituency of a county. Rarely can it obtain money enough for more than the needs of individual children, each one of which is even then an additional liability upon the private agency. Under these circumstances the preventive work that needs to be done will usually remain undone. The private agency will not have the resources to meet all the needs.

It is conceivable that the public might come to provide a private unit with large enough budget to undertake preventive as well as remedial work. But the temper of the last ten years, in both prosperity and adversity, does not seem to promise such a change in public attitude as far as one can see. It would seem as if the private service is likely to be supplementary to public service, as it is now in education.

4. The lowering of standards in institutions as well as in agencies providing foster family care is a well-known fact. In the latter it has made itself felt mostly through higher case loads and lower salaries. These salaries in most instances have been enough to keep the personnel unchanged. There has been no indication of underbidding.

In the children's institutions of some of the states some tragic tendencies have come to light. The cottage mothers or attendants have been the point of attack. They are usually untrained for the work, and yet occupy the most important posts in the daily lives of the children. It is the cottage mother, or the one who corresponds, in the congregate institution who shares the children's joys and wipes away their tears. There are institutions which have had offers of service from persons who are willing to work for maintenance only. This state of affairs has led to serious reductions in salaries that in the first place have never been adequate to ensure good service. In one of our most progressive

states many cottage mothers are now earning only \$30 a month and maintenance, as the result of underbidding.

A higher grade of cottage mother is needed in many institutions than is now generally found. There are some institutions of which this is not true. The higher salary has attracted cottage mothers who have much to give the children. The trend to much lower salaries now is a serious handicap in the effort to raise standards in many institutions.

5. The use of unrestricted funds to help balance budgets is not new to various children's organizations, but there has been a creditable expansion of this policy during the past few years.

Bequests are of two kinds—trust funds and unrestricted gifts. It is reasonable to assume that the donor or testator knew what he was about if he laid no restrictions on the use of his gift except that it should be used for the benefit of children of that agency. In times of prosperity, most or all of such unrestricted funds may be placed at interest for the time of great need. What time in the memory of man has seen greater need for aid to families or children than the present? It would be reasonable to assume that the testator's consent, if it could be obtained, would be available if his money were needed for keeping good cottage mothers at living wages or for taking better care of helpless children.

There are also a few topics worthy of our further consideration which involve the future development of social work for children quite independently of the elements emphasized by the depression.

1. The fact that children's aid organizations, by whatever name they may be known in their community, were usually the first organizations to use the principles of social case work has led certain social workers, and especially certain board members or community chest executives, to feel that a children's case work organization should be attached to a family case work society. The advocates of such a policy lose sight of the circle of influence of a children's agency in the community. It has more in common with children's institutions, maternity homes, big brother or big sister work, juvenile probation, child guidance clinics, girls' service societies, and children's protective agencies than with family welfare societies. One or more of these agencies will be found in the communities in question, and from establishing cooperative relations with these agencies it is largely excluded if it becomes a bureau of a family welfare society or of a united charities, and is mainly used, as is often the case, for the service of the families in its care. The mergers and combinations that are logical lie principally in the children's field, and not with another specialized form of generic social case work. This has already been proved in certain cities where a progressive children's case work agency has taken leadership in the children's field, and without assuming more than a reasonable part of the program for itself, has helped to shape the children's program into some logical whole.

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Merely because children's agencies deal with families does not provide an adequate reason for combination with family agencies, as all good work with individuals deals with them in their family relations.

The principle above enunciated is not inconsistent with the development in the relationship of the children's agency to the family agency in the Jewish and Catholic fields of social work. Where the plan in these groups is best worked out, the case work for all the agencies of the group is under one general control, or the work with the family remains in the family agency or department and the children's program of home finding and child placement stands alone. The coordination is generally more nearly complete in Jewish social work than in the Catholic field of service, but the plan and trend are the same in both.

In public welfare departments having case work responsibilities, family and children's agencies are usually combined.

2. Another question of great importance is the relationship between public and private children's work. With the greater development of public service to children, voices are heard to the effect that private service to children is outgrown and that it is no longer needed, just as the public schools have all but supplanted the private.

Quite aside from the fact that, in many parts of the country, public care of children is inadequate or wholly behind the times, and that public sentiment is still not awake to modern needs and modern methods, and it would therefore be dangerous to entrust all children to public care in many communities, the theory is wrong.

In our form of community organization the private citizen plays an important part in education, health, social service and many other phases of community life. The experiment in social work, as well as in other fields, arising out of the imaginative spontaneity of a private group, has taught us many lessons in all walks of life. There are services for whose performance the public demand is not yet strong enough or public money abundant enough, but the private agency will undertake to do them. There are also groups who wish to educate their children in the tenets of their religion, which, in a country like this,—with freedom of worship,—should be possible as long as those teachings are not subversive of the fundamental principles of the nation.

In general, then, the private agencies in child care should have an opportunity to develop along lines which will be experimental or for short-time care, and with the cooperation of its beneficiaries, while public service is needed for the long-time care, in well-accepted and well-established lines, or where some form of compulsion or control is needed.

Private care has very different status in different parts of the country. In certain sections there is as yet nothing but private care for dependent or neglected children. There are, on the other hand, states where three-quarters of the child care is in public control. And then there are stages in between. In general, it

may be said that private service has two main functions,—supplementing public care and educating public opinion,—for which it has unusual opportunities as yet very inadequately utilized.

At any rate, private service is a long way from being obsolete or obsolescent. In many communities it is needed as an example of what, with limited funds, can be done and should be undertaken on a larger scale by the public. It is also needed as a friendly but frank critic when public care of children falls on evil ways or lags behind in the march of progress.

3. Since time immemorial we have classified children as dependent, neglected, delinquent, or defective—physically or mentally. A better understanding of the mental and emotional life of children, and of the conditions which have influenced them to fall into these classes, leads to the conclusion that in large measure these separations, as far as they call for differentiation in treatment, are artificial and misleading. The members of these classes have so many more points of similarity in their development than differences that similarity in treatment should be emphasized.

By means of mothers' aid we have provided maintenance of dependent and neglected children in their own homes. At the present time almost if not fully as many of these children are kept at home as are cared for away from home. When we come to delinquent children, although the principles of probation are theoretically approved, work with the child in his own home has been most inadequate in many jurisdictions. Child guidance clinics, where they have been established, have begun the treatment of the delinquent in his own home, but the use of foster family homes for delinquents is still in its infancy.

The same might be said about physically and mentally defective children, who are now altogether too readily removed from their own homes and in many instances needlessly set apart from those with whom they share many more similarities than they show differences. Here a beginning has been made by educators. The mentally defective in many cities and in some whole states has the chance for education in classes fitted for him while he remains at home. Likewise, the crippled child may go into public school classes, having been taken from his home in a bus for the day and again returned to it when the school work is done. The expansion of all these programs requires a larger application of social service in various forms to satisfy the needs of all of these children than is now available. The training of the children while remaining at home, whenever that is possible, as well as the education of the adults that goes with it, means much for the child and his family and is also much more economical than institutional training.

Without going into detail about all four classes, foster family care, now being increasingly used for dependent and neglected children, has ceased to be an experiment and when staying at home is out of the question should also be applied to large segments of delinquents and defective children.

There will be delinquent and defective children who will need the training that an institutional stay will alone provide. This stay should be principally for development of vocational aptitudes and interests and less for discipline than at present.

A larger application of foster family care for the delinquent child is especially needed. He has been too much set apart from the rest from whom he differs sometimes but little.

If the resources of the League permitted, a complete program for promoting more intelligent care for delinquent and defective children would be added to its program for dependent and neglected children, to which it has been necessarily limited. The line of demarcation between the groups is a shadowy one.

A RE-EVALUATION OF THE INSTITUTION

At a meeting on "A Re-evaluation of the Institution," held by the Child Welfare League of America in Detroit on June 13, under the leadership of H. W. Hopkirk, of the League's staff, discussion centered around improved social service on admissions and discharges; community planning and funding; supervisory and educational activities of public officials, especially state welfare departments; and the development of training programs for institutional workers.

At the Children's Village of the Methodist Children's Home Society of Michigan, Miss Frances Knight, the director, said, most of the cottages have capacity for nine children, and the understanding of the children seems more possible with the use of the small cottages and skilled cottage mothers. Having boys and girls in each cottage, she also stated, allows the children of a family to remain together, and has helped to develop wholesome attitudes of boys and girls towards one another.

The Children's Village is becoming a center of services for the neighborhood as well as a social agency providing foster care for children.

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JUNE, 1933

ELECTION OF LEAGUE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

At the annual meeting of the Child Welfare League of America in Detroit on June 15, the following officers were elected:

President: J. Prentice Murphy, Philadelphia
1st Vice-President: Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia
2nd Vice-President: Cheney C. Jones, Boston
3rd Vice-President: Mrs. Samuel S. Drury, Concord, N. H.
Treasurer: Paul T. Beisser, Baltimore
Secretary: Kenneth L. Messenger, Hartford, Conn.

As members of the board of directors, those elected were:

Paul T. Beisser, Baltimore
Miss Elsa Castendyck, Minneapolis
Fred R. Johnson, Detroit
Henry W. Thurston, New York
Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, Montgomery, Ala.
Miss Ethel Verry, Chicago

A resolution was passed that there be extended to Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, who was not eligible for re-election, an expression of appreciation of her valuable services to the League.

NEW MEMBERS

NEW YORK—Southern Tier Children's Home (A), Federation Bldg., Elmira. Miss Caroline T. Jordan, Director. Articles 1, 2 and 3—Chemung County.

TEXAS—DePelchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau (A), 2710 Albany St., Houston. Harold J. Matthews, Executive.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

TENNESSEE—Correct listing: Department of Institutions of Tennessee (E), 418 Sixth Ave., N., Nashville; Dr. E. W. Cocke, Commissioner. (Welfare Division has been abolished.)

VIRGINIA—The Norfolk Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Children's Aid, Norfolk, has resigned.

ENCLOSURES

(Sent to Members Only)

STANDARDS FOR CHILDREN'S ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING FOSTER FAMILY CARE. A 24-page printed bulletin, revised edition, issued by the Child Welfare League of America, May, 1933. (Price per copy, 20 cents.)

THE A B C OF FOSTER FAMILY CARE FOR CHILDREN, Bureau Publication No. 216. A 50-page pamphlet issued by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, 1933. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 5 cents.)

BOYS—Annual Report, St. Edmund's Home for Boys, Glendale, Ohio, May, 1933. A 10-page processed, illustrated booklet, telling of "Happy Days" at Glendale, where they are "serving the boy in difficulty with a temporary home, training, fun, and security;" and showing, financially, "We are coming through."

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